HERALD VS. TIMES;
OR. A DIRGE FOR THE WALL STREET WAR.
The "Lame Ducks" now in Wall street feel.
That fortune is but brittle;
Such "Bulls" as Weslay turn the wheel,
And the "Bears" grow nor a "Litvik "
The Heral and The Times befriend
These several ani-mi-sis;
And whocking libes have been penne!
Which promise "spicy trisis."

"We're ruined, begared, awindled, sold,"
The Bear-like Berald nollers.
Times awears the streets are payed with gold.
And the houses hatched with dollars.
But both agree with one consent—
Clad Bulls and Bear bewallers—
That a man saves Thiraty-rive per cany.
If her beals with Shirtley the Taillors!
BROTHERS, One Price Wholesele and Retail

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesa's and Recall CLOTHERS WAREROOMS, Nos. 127 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

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R. R. R.-RADWAY'S REGULATORS establish a R. R. R.—RADWAY'S REGULATORS establish a new principle in medicine and a new era in purgatives. The great objection to all the old pills are overcome in RADWAY'S REGULATORS. Two of the Regulators are sufficient for an ordinary dose. They make the most fretful, nervous, weak and feelle feel obserful, good and happy. They leave the bowels and other organs regular, and insure a good appetite to all. All who take them pronounce them the best and only perfect Pillin mse. They correct all irregularities.

R. R. R. Office, No. 162 Falton-st. Scid by Dr. Fisher, corner of Bisceker and Christopher st.; NORTON'S, No. 653 Rh. av.; W. B. Zeinza, No. 45 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; Mrs. HAWS, No. 175 Full on-st., Brooklyn.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- A supreme remedy for

Female Complaints. Were it possible to have a collection of ladies similar to Barnum's Baby Show, a premium of \$10,000 would be given could say be found as handsome, as lively, as igorous, as those who use these wonderful PILLS. BURNETT'S ORIENTAL TOOTH WASH and BUR-

BETT'S KALLISTON for sale by HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-The best of all DINGER'S DEWING MACHINES.—The best of all shines, which is capable of earning for its owner \$1,000 a year. All who have female relatives or friends in needy circ. matances, can in this way, at a moderate expense, provide for their permanent and comfortains support. I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY. I will present one box of my Magnetic Salve to any respectable patient who will call and receive it. For Burns Scrowlia and Salt Rheum, unsurpased. S. B. Shiffer Ricctor Stagnetist, No. 77 Caral-st., between Broadway and Church-sk-Magnetist, No. 77 Caral-st., between Broadway and Church-sk-Magnetist, No. 77 Caral-st., between Broadway and Church-sk-Magnetist, No. 77 Caral-st.

New York Daily Tribane

MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1857.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Mo notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a gueranty of his good faith. We same undertake to return rejected Communications.

Subse ibers, in sending us remittances, frequently omit to mention the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent. Always mention the name of the Post-Office and State.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIDUNE IS published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, and sent to mail subserfers at 35 per annum; two copies for \$5; five copies for \$11 25.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is sent to subscribers, by sail, at \$2 per annum; three copies for \$5; five copies for \$5; ten copies for \$12; twenty sopies, when sant to one coderes, \$20. Subscriptions, in all cases, peyable is advance.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is sent to subscribers, by mail, at \$6 our annum.

A limited number of advertisements are taken in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE at the mate of one dollar a line. This paper has attained a circulation of 175,000 copies, and is unquestionably the best medium extant for advertising in the country. Advertisements should be handed in at any time before, and not later than Tuesday of each week.

The SENATE was not in session on Saturday In the House, the Select Committee to investi-gate charges of bribery and corruption was an-nounced. It consists of Messrs. Kelsey of N. Y., Orr of S. C., Davis of Md., Ritchie of Penn., and

Warner of Ga.
Mr. Grow (Penn.) asked leave to present a petiion against the right of Mr. Whitfield to sit as a Delegate from Kansas. Objection being made, the paper was referred to the Committee on Elections. A private bill was passed, and the House ad-

Opinion is, for once, unanimous in favor of the es and fitness of the Committee selected by Speaker Banks to investigate the charges of corruption preferred against certain unname i Members of the House. That Committee consists of Messrs. WILLIAM H. KELSEY of N. Y. (chairman), JAMES L. ORR of S. C., HENRY WINTER DAVIS of Md., DAVID RITCHIE of Penn., and HIRAM WARNER of Ga .- two Republicans, two Democrats, and one

The return of JAMES F. SIMMONS to the United States Senate from Rhode Island is an event of which the country may well congratulate itself Mr. Simmons is a self-made man, a practical manufacturer, and eminently qualified to elucidate the true policy of the nation with regard to Industry and Traffic. There is not a trace of the spreadceg'e in his speeches, but, while the profoundest statesman is instructed by them, the plainest mechanic can perfectly comprehend them. Should the readjustment of the Tariff go over to the next Session, it is hardly possible that Mr. Simmons's ripe experience and wide comprehension of facts should not make themselves beneficently felt. He takes the place of the Hon. Charles T. James,

ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, who has been chosen by the Republicans of Michigan to replace Gen. Cass in the Senate, for six years from the 4th of March next, is a leading and popular merchant of Detroit, and at the same time a zealous and energetic politician. He was the Whig candidate for Governor in 1852, and shared the fortunes of Gen. Scott, having been besten by Robert McClelland, the present Secretary of the Interior. He was one of the most effective speakers in the late Presidential canvass. He will prove a most vigilant and faithful champion of Free Labor and the Rights o

Nothing had been heard of the steamers Ericason and Asia, now due at this port, when our paper went to press this morning.

We print in this morning's impression an unusually interesting, well-reasoned and well-written epinion delivered by the Surrogate of New York. The litigants in the case are two women, each of whom claims dower in an estate as the true and lawful widow of the same man. A divorce was granted, at the instance of the husbard, from his first wife by the New-Jersey Court of Chancery; and the real question in the present centroversy is whether she was bound by that decree. This question turns upon the point of perconsi notice—the lady main along that she was not served with process. The Surrogate decides that the regularity of the proceedings, and the Sheriff's return of "served" on the writ-he being dead-sise a presumption in favor of the validity of the decree which is not overborne. He, therefore, pronounces in favor of the wife subse-

quently married. The opinion will well repay

The House of Representatives, on Friday last, indulged in a periodical space of morality. The country was treated to one of those exhibitions of exceeding and overpowering virtue, which members suppose will atone for everything else. We must scknowledge our obligations to the gentlemen who were so kind as thus to enlighten us. Until we read the report of their speeches, we had dismally failed to compute with accuracy the number of Admirable Crichtons in the House. Now it seems they are all honorable creatures, and are, to a man, like Casar's wife, in everything save sex. And yet, reasoning from our past experience, we should hardly have supposed that the equanimity of these excellent members could have been so thoroughly unbalanced by a single letter and by a single leader in a public newspaper. We are a little puzzled to know why the Minnesots Land Bill should excite such a tremendous bobbery. As if there were no other bills of a kindred character! as if "lobbying" were a word which Congressional gentlemen had not compelled us to invent! as if a member of Congress had never taken a bribe, and had never been suspected of taking one until the ninth day of January, in the year of grace one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven! Men shou'd be what they seem; and if the men of Congress are not what they seemed to be on Friday, we may surely drop irony, and proceed at once to an examination of their speeches.

A charge has been made in a public journal of corruption in respect of the Minnesota Land bill. The furor with which Mr. Kelsey resented this was most painfully abated by the almost instantoneous statement of Mr. Paine that he had been approached by the drummers for the bill, and that he had been offered the sum of Fifteen Handred Dollars for his vote in its behalf. We have never read in Parliamentary history of anything more ludicrous than the quandary in which members were placed by this frank avowal. It would have been a delightfully soporific thing to have attributed the who'e accusation to a gossiping, mendacious and irresponsible newspaper; it would have been comfortable to have dodged the whole affair by sending the Sergeant-at-Arms after an editor in New-York, or possibly after an editor in Minnesota; but to be forced into an investigation by the avowaof an honorable member, made in his place, was indeed a sudden surprise. We wish we could say that the House met the emergency with proper dignity. Unfortunately, gentlemen saw fit to make remarks with which we have something to do, and of which we have something to say. If members of the House of Representatives please to make fools of themselves, they cannot object, if they are held up as fools to the laughter of man-The tone of the debate which followed Mr. Kel-

sey's motion was one of contempt toward the press in general, and toward the New-York press in particular. Mr. A. K. Marshall was fearful of bringing the papers printed in this city into "a sort of 'respectability," and characterized them as "contemptible things." That immaculate person, Mr. Lewis D. Campbell, could not think of taking notice of "an editor, his assistant or a newspaper 'penny a-liner." or of any charge made through manufactured rags and lampblack and oil." Mr. Brenton emitted a bad metaphor upon "that poor, 'miserable class that hang around this hall in the shape of demented fragments of humanity, for the purpose of gathering up every whisper and word, even in private conversation, and circulating "it through the land." Now what can be more superlatively silly than this? We might speak with perfect propriety of the immense influence which the newspaper press is acknowledged by all enlightened men to exert throughout the civilized world; we might, with all modesty, recur to the services which it has accomplished in behalf of human happiness; we might, without fear of the result, compare its usefulness with that of all the members of the present Congress and of all past Congresses; we might speak of as it has been spoken of by writers not swayed by any connection with it to extenuate or to flatter. We might show that while it has enlightened cottages it has made cabinets tremble: and that it has, wherever and whenever it has been unhampered, diffused intelligence and promoted progress. But we prefer to adopt a shorter course with the sagacious trio above mentioned. We prefer to ask a few plain questions. Who are you, Mr. A K. Marshall, that you should loftily talk of "a sort of respectability?" What is there in your habits, character or attainments, which entitles you to assume the censor, and in this way to judge the "respectability" of "New-York newspapers?" And you, Mr. Lewis D. Campbell, you too must have your fling at the public journals. You have made many weak speeches: believe us, when we say that you never made a weaker one. Is this the reward which your grateful heart bestows upon newspapers for bolstering you against facts, against convictions, against your own persistent blunders, into a quasi "respectability !" Think for a moment of your foolish utterances covered up, passed over, treated with an unprecedented and hardly justifiable charity, and then reconcile your sneer with the vulgar gratitude due from a drowning man to those who have saved him. And as for you, Mr. Brenton, permit us to assure you that, were it not for the reporters, of whom you have conceived so contemptuous an opinion, you would be forgotten in a month. The press daily makes and unmakes far greater men than you, without even suspecting it. Assume a wisdom, then, even if you have it not.

The ludicrous straddles made by the House in supporting its dignity are worthy of a moment's notice. It would have been infra dig. to consider charges of corruption coming from a mere editor, but it was quite another matter if they came from an editor who happened also to be a L'eutenant Governor. Newspapers it seems, are nothing; but Lieutenant Governors must be attended to. Did anybody ever hear of anything more ridiculous There are, we believe, some th rty of these Lieutenants in the United States. They are variously epgaged-some of them in considering applications for the pardon, not of Members of Congress, but of convicts; some of them in presiding over State Senates; some of them in doing nothing at all. None of them, to our knowledge, are employed in investigating the charges of corruption against Representatives, which are daily emitted from the months of respectable citizens. We have all proper reverence for Lieutenant Governors, but we suppose we detract nothing from their legitimate digcity when we say that all of them together do not possess the political influence of half a score of well-conducted county journals.

Our advice to members who wish to save themselves from utter contempt is to stop talking about and to endeaver with what ability God has rouchsafed to them to render the proposed investigation such as the press and the public can approve. A great many honest folks believe that a great many Representatives are at least tempted to take bribes. There are scandals abroad alleging speculations in books, the sale of seats, with other and weightier matters. These things will find their way into the newspapers, and very fortunate for the treasury it is that they thus come to light. A little investigation may bring a remedy; and, when a remedy has been found, gentlemen will not mest certainly quarrel with the New-York papers for proclaiming the agreeable intelligence.

While we have hitherto earnestly opposed the passage of the Minnesota Railroad Land bill now before the House of Representatives, we have done so on quite other grounds than those of any supposed corruption involved in its support. We opposed it as setting a bad precedent of voting away lands to build Railroads where Congress, in the nature of the case, cannot know that Railroads ought to be built. Let Minnesota assume the responsibilities of a State; let her Legislature inform Congress on what lines her Railroads should be located; and then we shall be in favor of a grant by Congress equal, in proportion to her area, to the average of the grants to other new States. Congress, so far as we are aware, has always granted lands to States; never to Railroad Companies. Whenever Minnesota as a State shall apply for a like grant, we stand ready to urge the justice of her claim. The passage or failure of the present bill carnot affect her rights.

As to the immediate question of bribery now before the House, we cannot help suspecting some nistake. Col. Paine of N. C., who believes and charges that an offer of \$1,500 was made to him for his vote in favor of the Minnesota bill, is an aged and most respectable Member, now in his first Corgress, but for many years a prominent and influential member of the North Carolina Legislature. He wears the stamp of honesty and purity so strongly on his face that we cannot imagine how any one should offer him money for his vote without dropping that instant to escape being knocked down the rext. He most undoubtedly believes that a bribe was offered him-Washington report says by Mr. Edwards of this State, but this report may not be correct. Mr. Edwards is, like Col. Paine, a Fillmore American, representing the Chautauque or extreme Western district of our State. We shall be most happy to learn that Col. Paine's charge is founded in misapprehension, or, at all events, that no Member from this State is involved in it.

The Herald admonishes THE TRIBUNE against commencing suits for libel. We beg leave to remind our neighbor that, while we have never seen fit to base a suit upon any of the abusive and untrue assaults which we in other days endured at his hands, he, on the contrary, once commenced a libelsuit against us, based, not on anything we had said or written, but on the fact that we allowed a man who had been harshly and persistently assailed by The Herald to strike back, over his own proper signature, through our columns. Does not The Herald, on reflection, consider this sueing us, on account of its quarrels with a third party, rather a shabby business?

The Herald is right on the general principle. Sueing for libel is poor business. We have very rarely been driven to try it. Our rule is to let anybedy call us hard names-no matter how hard-with impunity; but when an accuser says: "Sir, on such "a day, in such a place, you did a dishonest, im-"moral, unjust act"-and we know there is not one word of truth in the charge-we will endeavor to learn by what perjuy or artful collocation of halftruths so as to give a completely false impression, our accuser will attempt to justify his charge, or by what legal dodge or quibble he will evade the responsibility of maintaining it.

In the present instance, we are impelled to decisive steps by superadded considerations. For months past, it has appeared plain to us that the active enemies of the Republican cause are conspiring to work its overthrow by blackening reputation of its more conspicuous champions. On this principle, Col. Fremont was systematically traduced throughout the late canvass. It was not deemed sufficient to pronounce him inexperienced, unqual fied, no statesman, a disunionist, &c , but he was from day to day denounced as a low adventurer, peculator, and swindler-a man fitter for the Penitentiary than the White House. For all this beastly abuse, there was neither ground nor provocation. The Republican journals opposed the election of Meesrs. Buchanan and Fillmore because of the principles whereof they stood respectively the champions, and especially because of their common principle of professed National indifference to, but (as we think) practical connivance at, the Extension of Slavery. On this ground, for the reasons thence resulting, we urged the election of Col. Fremont over the rival candidates. But we never assailed the persenal reputation of those rival candidates, nor held them up as dishonored, discreditable persons who, as men and citizens, were unworthy of support. We fought our battle on the great public issue and not on the private character of our leading antagonists. We even declined to print Francis P. Blair's able and cogent expositions of Mr. Buchanan's past relations with Gen. Jackson and Mr. Clay respectively, because, while we believed them essentially true, we thought them calculated to withdraw attention from the great issue of to-day. And there lives not, we are confident, the Editor of a Buchanan or Fillmore journal who can truthfully say that his personal character has been assailed by THE TRIBUNE.

On the other hand, we saw it widely and confidently preclaimed, very early in the canvass, that the Republicans were a squandering, plundering gang, who would barkrupt the Treasury if intrusted with the Government-that their leaders had been bought to support Fremont by slices of the Marposa estate-and at length it was distinctly proclaimed, in several active and noisy Buchanan journals, that the conductors of THE TRIBUNE were among the recipients of these wages of shame

How are we to treat such preposterous fabrications? With the silence of disdain? This we have usually done; yet we are satisfied that this will not always answer. It is easy to say that no sensible person believes such nonsensical calumnies: but they are not invented for effect upon men of sense and intelligence. They are a part of the regular machinery by which the ears of prejudiced and uninteligent partisans, especially those to whose minds knavery is a familiar idea, are stopped and barricaded against the entrance of political truth-egainst the chance of conviction. To every demonstration that their accustomed leaders have left the paths wherein their fathers tred and are eading them down the mazes of National dishonor and wrong, there is opposed the assertion that the an unprincipled press and cares dr. pping reporters; | leaders of the other party are all cheats and seems.

drels, and that no good can be secured or advanced in their company. Suppose, then, we take the simple course of so

emply and circumstantially denying all these slanders as they are uttered-stating the truth, for instance, that we rever exchanged a word with Col. Fremont, or any one on his behalf, concerning money, lands, scrip, or property of any kind-that we do not know anything about his Mariposa estate but what we have read in publications open to every body-and that, to the extent of our know ledge, he never gave nor promised any one the value of a penny for any political service whatever-this very denial will be paraded as an evidence that there is something wrong in the premises-in vulgar parlance, "a nigger in the fence"-that such formal denials imply a consciousness of defense being needed-and the class for whose guidance such ridiculous lies as this about "Mariposa stock" are fabricated, will sagely conclude that "where there is so much smoke, there must be some fire."

We have been impelled, most reluctantly, by a fresh manifestation of this spirit of systematic calumny, to see if the law affords us any protection against such libels, which are no less a public injury than a private wrong, because they interpose a cloud of inveterate prejudice between a numerous and therefore influential body of voters and the fair consideration of topics of the highest Natior al concern. We quite understand the unprofitable nature of the contest in which we are em barking-that political partisanship will contrive in some way to screen most of the libelers from justice, and that there will be a long road, in other cases, between gaining verdicts and collecting them. We intend, however, to give the law a fair trial, and see whether, while it often mulets us in heavy damages for the easual insertion of some paragraph deemed derogatory to a person we never be fore heard of, and whom we never thought of harming, it will allow malignant enemies with impunity to prey upon our reputation, expressly to cripple our influence and business. When this question shall have been fairly decidedne matter which way-we shall endeavor to shape our future course by the decision.

Whatever may be boastingly or truly said about the unity of sentiment at the South on the general subject of Slavery, we discover just now, on that special branch of the subject relating to slave insurrections, no evidence of any such unity, but, contrariwise, abundant evidence of great diversity of opinion. The Southern papers continue to come laden with speculations, rumors and statements purporting to be of facts as to the plot alleged to have existed on the part of the slave population at divers very remote points of the slaveholding States for a rising at Christmas. Certain it is that a great many slaveholding neighborhoods have been thoroughly frightened. Under the influence of this fright, there have been already, according to The Memphis Eagle and Enquirer, not less than forty negroes hung, while hundreds of others have been most severely punished for alleged implication in these alleged insurrectionary schemes. Nor have charges of complicity in these schemes, and punishment therefor, been limited to the negroes, whether bond or free. Several white men have been handled very roughly and ordered to depart. We have not heard that any white man has yet been put to death, but already the blood of such begins to be loudly demanded.

The Montgomery Advertiser copies from Savannah paper an account of a white man who, upon a charge of attempting to incite discontent among the slave population, had been flogged and shipped to Savannah. where he was ledged in jail to await an opportunity to ship him to the North. The Advertiser is indignant at this undue clemency. " Now ain't that too bad " it exclaims. " Instead of crushing the neck of the hell-hound, he is suffered to depart? 'Sent him on his way the North,' ininstead of launching him into eternity as they "should have done " The Knoxville (Tenn.) Register is indignant that a certain white man residing in Roane County, "caught tampering with county. "Such villains," says The Register, should be driven from the country." But this does by no means satisfy The Montgomery Mail, which thus takes The Register to task:

which thus takes The Register to task:

"Such villains should" not 'be driven from the country. By no means! If there is proof to drive a man ignominiously forth, there is proof to hang him; and this should be done in every instance, certainly and ursparingly. The driving away is to send a missionary to lie against us and our institutions elsewhere. It is no punishment—and the reason so many cases occur of tampering with slaves, is the probability that the perpetrators will only be driven out. No! let inevitable death be the doom of the intermeddler—that is the only honest, true, protective policy of the Slave States. When this is once understood—tampering will become the rarest of all offenses."

A beautiful state of things this, certainly-every negro liable to be hung on suspicion as a plotter, and every white man as an instigator! But while these ugly occurrences stand forth prominent and unquestionable, hard-featured and frightful facts, like eruptive mountain-tone rising into the clear atmosphere, an impenetrable mist or smoke covers everything else, beyond the power of the sharpest eye to penetrate it. Whether there is any real occasion for the alarm which still continues to find at different points of the Southern country new craters of eruption, continues to be vigorously disputed by the Southern journals. The larger number of those journals take the reality of the plot for granted; some of them allege, indeed, that the doubts thrown on the reality of the plot, and the opposition to the banging of negroes implicated in it, arises not from any doubts as to their guilt, but solely from mercenary motives on the part of those to whom they belong. Great complaints are made that the law should leave the loss of slaves thus executed-at least in the case of execution by Lynch-law courts -to fall upon the owners, who are thus tempted to become the champions of rebels and disseminators of the insurrectionary spirit, by withdrawing their gulty negroes from public vengeance, and running them off to be sold elsewhere. According to these journals, the forty negroes already sacrificed are not half the number of examples demanded by the occasion as a terror to evil doers.

There are, however, journals published even at the seats of alarm which boldly deny any plot er any danger. The Natchez Free Trader thus describes the state of things in that city:

"For the last few weeks, our quiet community has been stirred up as an irrupted volcano by the current rumor of a contemplated negro insurrection during the Christmas holidays. Women have haddled together with fear as a flock of partridges frightened by the ruetling of dry leaves by the innocent winds. Children restled more closely in their mothers' arms, and the slamming to of a door or the whizzing of old Boreas's blasts at midnight hours would cause sleepless hours afterward. Strong men even have arsenaled their houses with firearms, awaiting the expected assault."

Trader is that the negro has "the etamp of infericrity emblazered upon him;" that "fortunately for bimrelf, he knows it, feels it and admits it;" that he is incapable of any aspirations for freedom, and, therefore, incapable of plots and insurrections, The Free Trader contends that insurrections are impossible on the very ground and the only ground on which negro slavery is justifiable. If it were not a mental, moral and physical impossibility for the slaves to rebel, they could not rightfully be held in slavery. But the argument of The Free Trader is too curious not to be given at length:

Trader is too curious not to be given at length:

"Revolutions are the results of an appreciation—a faint and indistinct appreciation, it may be, but still an appreciation—of Liberty, and a yearning after Freedom. When these feelings inhabit the soul of an englaved people, they will ever be on the alert, watching and praying for an opportunity to burst asunder the chains that bind them in bondage, and take their position in the Pantheon of Nations as a free and independent people. We believe, too, that the Canassian race the world over are susceptible of these aspirations, because they are entitled to their freedom; and that sconer or later they will strike everywhere for that equality with which God endowed them but which man has taken from them. equality with which does not have taken from them.

"But with the negro it is different. By nature in-

has taken from them.

"But with the negro it is different. By nature incapable of self-government, they are by nature incapable of self-government, they are by nature incapable of having such aspirations; and these aspirations—this appreciation of Liberty—this yearcing after Freedom—this dreaming of equality—are absolutely necessary to incite to revolutionary action, or to inspire a disposition to be free. The negro, we repeat, bese nothing of this or these. The Supreme Being in His cumipotent wisdom so constituted the intellectual and physical organism of the black man that, while He disqualified him for enjoying and appreciating Liberty and self-government, He also failed to endow him with those feelings and those aspirations that would lead him to make an effort to obtain a temporary freedom. This is a fact that should be studied; it is a fact based upon and sustained by all history; it is a fact to, that proves beyond all doubt that the white man and the negro are two distinct races—one the superior, to govern—the other the inferior, to be governed. The negro is instinctively submissive and obedient. They look to the white man to direct and control; they would be lost without this, their labor would be useless without it—a mighty machine espable of producing good, and yet worthless because it has no propelling power. The brain of the white m in and the strong arm and physical endurance of the terms blended are recessary to heartify the paradises has no propelling power. The brain of the white m m and the strong arm and physical endurance of the regro blended, are necessary to beautify the paradises of God on earth. And in His wise economy He has so ordained it, and the wild ravings of fanatics cannot alter or change the unaiterable decree.

This argument of The Free Trader, allowing the premises upon which it rests, might obviously be pursued a good deal further. It ought to secure the eternal quiet of the South. It shows the slaveholders to be just as safe against Abolition agitation as sgainst slave insurrestion, and that all the talk and movements and alarm at the South on both these topics are alike "poodle-doodle stuff." But, though our Southern brethren are perfectly ready to concede the premises of The Free Trader as a justification of Slavery, their faith in them does not seem to be very strong as a bulwark against either insurrection or abol tion. The comments of the Southern journals afford

some curious instances of a disposition on the part both of those that believe in the insurrection and those that do not, to saddle the whole blame of the affair on people from the North. Thus The Memphis Eagle, not content with enumerating among the causes of negro insubordination "incendiary machinations of prowling Abolitionists," mentions also, as an additional and even more influential cause, "the great and unprecedented familiarities allowed to negroes by slaveholders of Northern 'and foreign birth." This certainly is something new. The old story used to be what hard masters the Yankees were, and how much less indulgent than those of Southern birth. On the other hand, The Sarannah News, denying any reality to the plot, yet charges a'l the alarm about it to "Abolition emissaries in our midst, making use of the tele graph to disseminate through the country exciting rumors of negro insurrection, their object evidently being to stimulate the popular fanaticism of the North."

The Annual Address of Governor Gardner to the Massachusetts Legislature is a document tolerably lucid in its statistics, but painfully verbose and inconsequential in its reasoning. It may properly be divided into two parts, in the first of which the Governor considers the condition of his party, and in the second of which he considers the condition of the State. Of the latter it is enough to say that His Excellency has discovered that the Commonwealth is dreadfully in debt, and with astonishing sagacity he points out that the only way to get free from debt is to reduce expenditure. It being quite out of the question to abolish the office of Governor, no proposition of that kind is made, nor does the Executive propose to reduce his own salary; but he cuts right and left into other offices and emoluments with a most praiseworthy vigor of retrench ment, and declares "it his imperative duty to refuse the sanction of his signature to any bill which contemplates the unnecessary expenditure of 'money." He tells the Legislature to hurry up business, and thus save \$100,000; he thinks \$4,000 may he saved by discontinuing the printed journal of proceedings; he is for the immediate extinguishment of the Land Agent, the Board of Inspectors of the State Alms-Houses, and the Joint Standing Committee on Public Buildings; he advises the suspension of one or more of the State Alms Houses, in which "foreign paupers" are supported; of the grant to the Society, for the Prevention of Counterfeiting, and to the Female Education Society. His Excellency is in a very saving mood. And it is quite time. In 1855 the receipts of the State were \$1,166,425, and the expenditures \$1,411,237; in 1856 the receipts were \$1,452,560, and the expenditures \$1,452,560 (this, however, is estimate); and in 1857 the estimated receipts are \$751,300, and the estimated expenditures \$1,275,800-showing a painful deficit of \$524,500. To this must be added Reform School scrip falling due, which brings up the deficit to \$549,500. The "unpleasant feature" of this financial survey, according to the Governor, is "that netwithstanding \$300,000 of the floating debt was funded by the action of the last Legislature, and thus passed into the permanent loss, it will amount, at the close of this year, to \$600,000." Very uppleasant indeed!

A large amount of the funded debt of the State \$1,620,000) will become due during the present year. This consists of State Reform School Scrip Oct. 4), \$25,000; Eastern Railroad Bonds (July 1), \$100,000; Norwich and Worcester Railroad Bonds (July 1), \$400,000; Boston and Maine Railroad Bonds (Aug. 1), \$100,000, and Western Railroad Bonds (July 15), \$995,000. The three corporations first named " will doubtless pay their scrip at maturity, and relieve the Commonwealth from its obligations in their behalf-the Nerwich and Worcester Company being aided in so doing by an indorsement of the State upon its bonds for \$400,000, having twenty years to run, in accordance with the legislation of 1854." A sinking fund of \$1,107,327 has always been relied upon to And yet The Free Trader positively asserts that negro insurrections are all "humbug," "mere stuff," "poedle-doodle stuff," "physical, mental and moral absundities," The argument of The Free the payment of July 15 must be drawn from the loss in supervising the affairs of their neighbors. meet the payment of the Western Railroad Bonds;

School Fund, which is secured by Stransfer of War cester Railroad Stock.

One of the most interesting subjects to which Gov. Gardner alludes, is the establishment of the Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster. This gras opened on the 27th of August, 1856, and is p.yepourced to be "the first of its kind in America." It contains at present forty girls, all of whom "would in all human probability have been rained, "had not the State interposed its parental protec-"tion." It should be understood that those who are sent to the Lancaster School are not hardened eriminals, idiots, or invalids, but "those whose unformed habits, intellectual setivity and physical powers will enable them to resp the greatest benefits and blessings from its influences." It is intimated that the three edifices already erected will soon be insufficient to accommodate those who should be sent to the school. The Governor gives no details of the discipline of the institution, but we know enough of the plan, and of the pains which have been bestowed upon it by some of the best of Massachusetts men and women, to await the result of the experiment with much interest. -We have thus condensed a few facts of general

interest from Gov. Gardner's Message. We have

taken his Excellency's statements for truth, and in

doing so we trust that we are not the victims of an

everweening credulity. Of that part of the Mer-

sage in which are propounded Mr. Henry J. Gard-

ner's social and political theories we do not care to

say much, and what we must say will not be complimentary. He uses "good words" and sesquipedalian phrases, but a careful examination does not disclose any profound thought. In fact, the Governor is quite as much in love with the dark lantern as he was when discovered by the light of it, in his counting-room just about two years ago. He drops a briny and edifying tear over the defeat of Fre ment, and then waxing exceedingly indignant, he calls attention to the fact that the defeat aforesaid must be attributed to a parcel of losel Irishmen and scoundrel Germans. Having thus hoisted himself upon his hobby-horse, the Governor goes ahead with great smoothness and velocity. His exceedingly clear views of the character of European populations may be obtained from the following sentences, which we also present as a specimen prick of the Governor's rich and royal style; "To the German student, chafing under the tyranay, and to the German peasant struggling for a livelihood under the taxation and oppression of the petty dynasties of the fatherland; to the Irish repealer, enthusiastic for the regeneration of his country, and to the Irish laborer, striving for the means to flee from his impoverished island; to the revolutionist, dazzled with the hopes of a continental republic and national liberty; and to the down-trodden of all lands, the word Democracy has a magical and irresistible fascination. To the philosopher and the serf it bears the same wild and alluring attraction. It is a word having there a mighty meaning. It incarnates the utopian dreams of the political visionary (!); the ambition of the struggling and inexperienced youth; the aspirations of the revolutionist; the desires of the mutinous soldier; the expectations of the toiling serf, and the wildest hopes of the discontented of Europe." This is pretty poor stuff whether written by a

Having relieved himself of this perilous skimbleskamble, His Excellency declares as follows: With these prepossessions the foreigner lands upon our shores, and irresistibly attaches himself to the party bearing this name he has been 'taught to worship." Does Governor Garnder expect that the "foreigner" aforesaid will attach himself "irresistibly" to the Dark Lantern party ! You abuse the poor man's religion; you form searet associations expressly for the purpose of cutting bim off from the acquisition of political rights; you ridicule his birth place and his brogue; and then you are very much astonished, and in fact quite burt and grieved that he does not vote with you, but joins a party which at least treats him with civility. If the Democratic party in the late election had a majority of the Irish and Germans-it did not by any means have all-we must thank just such politicians as Governor Gardner, adventurers who became suddenly converted to the ungenerous and unphilosophical doctrines of extreme "Americanism," and who for their own purposes, organized a crusade against those who believed our professions, and were tempted across the ocean by the rumor of equal political privileges. If Governor Gardner has really at heart the interests of Freedom; if he be in soul as well as in speech devoted to the cause of Free Territory, let him show himself willing to forego personal aggrandizement, and unwilling to distract and divide the freemen of Massachusetts, by insisting upon the resurrection of his short-lived party. Let him leave that to Sachem Ely, to Jons. Pierce, and to the unspotted Francis Tukey. Let him no longer insist upon party divisions, which will forever keep out of the Republican ranks thousands of honest men, whose sole incapacity is that they first saw light in a foreign land.

Governor or by some fourth form school-boy.

The N. Y. Times, in commenting upon that portion of the Governor's Message relative to Police Reform in

"He [Gov. King] suggests two methods of making such provision, one by having the Board | Police Commissioners| electric, and the other by giving the appointment of its members to 'the Governor, with or without the advice and consent of the Senata. The last method, we suspect, will be found impracticable—if for no other reason, because it will be found to conflict directly with the following provision of the State Constitution (Art X, § 2): 'All city, town or village officers whose election or appointment is not provided officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by the Constitution shall be elected by the elector of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature shall designate."

The foregoing is but a portion of the section quoted rom. Had the whole been cited, it would present. different aspect. The section closes as follows:

"All other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, and all officers whose officer may bereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people or appointed, as the Leguinture may direct.

From this, it is manifest that the framers of the Constitution intended by that portion of Sec. 2 of Art. X., quoted by The Times, to provide for the election of such officers then in being as might have escaped their notice, or as they say were "not provided for by "this Constitution;" but in the closing portion of the section, it is equally manifest that they intended to leave the Legislature free to provide for the election of appointment of officers to be thereafter greated in such manner as they might deem best.

MISSOURI SLAVE CATCHERS IN ILLINOIS, - The Sheriff of Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, says The Alton Courier, advertises a negro which he calls a "runaway slave," "taken up in Union County, in the State of Illinois." He gives notice that unless the owner claims him and pays charges within three months he